(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	States/Union Territory	Outlays
11	Madhya Pradesh	2595.00
12	Maharashtra	1436 00
13	Manipur	300 00
14	Meghalaya	130.00
15	Nagaland	185.00
16	Orissa	1282 00
17	Punjab	763 00
18	Rajasthan	804 00
19	Sikkim	80 00
20	Tamil Nadu	2602 45
21	Tripura	400 00
22	Uttar Pradesh	3445 00
23	West Bengal	1664 00
24	Goa (Daman & Diu)	95 00
25	Mizoram	290.00
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40 00
27	Chandigarh	30 00
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23 00
29	Delhi	750 00
30	Lakshadweep	20 00
31	Pondicherry	218 00

Rise In Industrial Sickness

3032. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in industrial sickness during the last few years;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor;

(c) the number of sick units belonging to large houses and the amount of public financial institutions and banks sunk in these units;

(d) the specific names of units which belong to Birlas, Tatas, Singhania, Mafatlal, Goenkas and other top 75 big houses; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adpoted by it The data

as available from the RBI for the last few years are shown below:—

Period ending	No. of sick units
December, 1983 . .	80110
December, 1984 . .	93282
December, 1985 . .	119606
December, 1986 .	147740

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, such as mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning at the initial stage, technological obsolescence market recession, shortage of power and raw materials, industrial relations etc. are responsibile for industrial sickness.

(c) and (d) In accordance with practices and usages customary among banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing public sector banks information relating to individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged.

(e) To revive the sick industrial units in the country, the Govt. have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large and small scale sectors.

Shortage of essential drugs

3033. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of essential drugs like Rifampicin used for the treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy;

(b) if so, what quantities of these drugs are to be imported to meet the requirement in the next year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make India self-sufficient in the production of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No reports of shortage of Rifampicin were received by Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To encourage indigenous production, Rifampicin has been delicensed.

Petrochemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh

3034. SHRI AJIT P. K JOGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a petro-chemical complex based on natural gas available from Bombay High; if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether it is a fact that C-2 and C-3 elements in the natural gas supplied through the pipelines would be available in surplus and therefore to make full use of these elements a Petrochemical complex in Madhya Pradesh would be necessary and justified?